

1345.4 - SA Stats, Dec 2009

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/12/2009

Summary

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Feature Articles

International Students in South Australia



Demography

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**
South Australia's population increased by 19,400 during the year ended 30 June 2009.



Labour Force

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**
Trend unemployment rate for South Australia lower than the national rate.



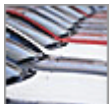
Incomes

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**
In the year ended August 2009 average weekly full time earnings in South Australia grew by 5.1% compared to 5.4% nationally.



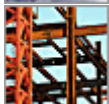
State Accounts

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**
In trend terms, South Australia has strongest growth in State Final Demand in the year ending September quarter 2009.



Consumption

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**
South Australians spend \$91.4m on Clothing, footwear and personal accessories in October 2009.



Investment

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**
Exploration expenditure on Uranium accounts for more than half of all mineral exploration expenditure in South Australia in the September quarter 2009.



Construction

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**
In trend terms, the total number of dwelling units approved remains stable in October 2009.



Price Indexes

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**
Adelaide's house price index rises for the second consecutive quarter.



Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**
Average home loan size in South Australia substantially lower than the national average.



International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**
The value of South Australia's merchandise exports was \$655m in October 2009.



Water

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**
Water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs falls to 85% of capacity by the end of November 2009.

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WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: Construction; Consumption; Demography; Housing Finance; International Merchandise Trade; Investment; Labour Force; State Accounts; and Water.

This month's **SA Stats** includes an article on International students in South Australia. The number of international students studying in South Australia has increased dramatically in recent times. This article looks at the number of international student enrolments in South Australia, and presents data on where the students have come from. The article examines the type of education being undertaken, and also looks at the economic contribution these students are making to the economy.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or James Inglis on Adelaide (08) 8237 7405, or email sa.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Feature Articles



FEATURE ARTICLES

Dec 2009	International Students in South Australia
Nov 2009	Perceptions of Crime and Safety in South Australia
Oct 2009	Who's Not in the Labour Force?
Sep 2009	One parent families with dependent children in South Australia
Aug 2009	Heating and Cooling

Jul 2009	What are South Australians Studying?
Jun 2009	Water Efficiency in South Australia's Vineyards
May 2009	Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide
Apr 2009	Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers
Feb 2009	Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility
Jan 2009	South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure
2008	
Dec 2008	Energy Consumption in South Australia
Nov 2008	Adelaide's Population Turnover
Oct 2008	Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises
Sep 2008	<u>Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage</u>
Aug 2008	South Australia's Agriculture Industry
July 2008	<u>New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia</u>
May 2008	<u>Literacy of South Australians</u>
April 2008	<u>South Australia's Migrant Population</u>
	<u>South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force</u>
Feb 2008	<u>South Australia's Mining Industry</u>
	<u>Water Supply in South Australia</u>
Jan 2008	<u>Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia</u>
	<u>Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective</u>
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Nov 2007	<u>Sports Attendance in South Australia</u>
	<u>Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006</u>
Oct 2007	<u>Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians</u>
Aug 2007	<u>Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006</u>
Jul 2007	<u>South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society</u>
	<u>Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia</u>
May 2007	<u>Health of South Australians - Body Mass</u>
	<u>Household Use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
Apr 2007	<u>Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia</u>
	<u>River Murray - South Australia</u>
Mar 2007	<u>Household Waste Management in South Australia</u>
Feb 2007	<u>Births - South Australia</u>
Jan 2007	<u>Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product</u>
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Dec 2006	<u>Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption</u>
Nov 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health related actions</u>
Oct 2006	<u>National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features</u>
Sep 2006	<u>Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry</u>
Aug 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours</u>
	<u>The South Australian Grape Industry</u>
Jul 2006	<u>Use of IT By Australian Businesses</u>
	<u>Household use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
May 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Status</u>
Apr 2006	<u>International Trade in Services</u>
	<u>International Students in South Australia</u>
Feb 2006	<u>Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia</u>
Jan 2006	<u>Survey of work in selected Culture & Leisure Activities</u>
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Nov 2005	<u>Household Income in South Australia</u>

	<u>Household Expenditure in South Australia</u>
Oct 2005	<u>SA Business and Innovation</u>
	<u>Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04</u>
Aug 2005	<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>
	<u>Transition from School</u>

Demography



DEMOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,622,700 at 30 June 2009, an increase of about 19,400 persons (1.2%) since 30 June 2008. Nationally, the ERP was 21,874,900 at 30 June 2009, an increase of about 443,100 persons (2.1%) since 30 June 2008.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

	Population at end June quarter 2009 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 099.7	115.5	1.7
Victoria	5 427.7	113.9	2.1
Queensland	4 406.8	112.9	2.6
South Australia	1 622.7	19.4	1.2
Western Australia	2 236.9	65.7	3.0
Tasmania	502.6	5.1	1.0
Northern Territory	224.8	5.0	2.3
Australian Capital Territory	351.2	5.6	1.6
Australia(a)	21 874.9	443.1	2.1

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2007-08, the South Australian Statistical Division (SD) with the largest percentage increase in ERP was Outer Adelaide (2.0%) followed by Adelaide (1.1%).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By Statistical Division, South Australia

	2007		2008	
	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	1 159.1	1.2	1 172.1	1.1
Outer Adelaide	131.4	2.1	134.1	2.0
Yorke and Lower North	45.9	1.0	46.4	1.0
Murray Lands	69.8	0.5	70.1	0.4

South East	64.9	0.6	65.4	0.8
Eyre	35.0	0.5	35.2	0.5
Northern	79.6	0.7	80.1	0.6
South Australia	1 585.8	1.1	1 603.4	1.1

(a) Estimates for 2007 are revised to align with new 2007 state and territory totals and estimates for 2008 are preliminary.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia 2007-08 (cat. no. 3218.0).

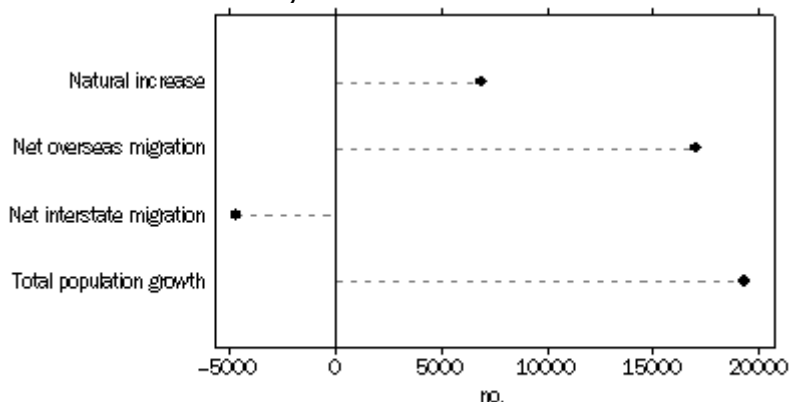
[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions\(PDF 2.44MB\)](#)

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

For the year ended 30 June 2009, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 6,954 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 17,073 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 4,676 persons.

For the year ended 30 June 2009, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 157,792 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 285,347 people.

POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended June 2009



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

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[Employed persons](#)

[Unemployment](#)

[Participation rate](#)

EMPLOYED PERSONS

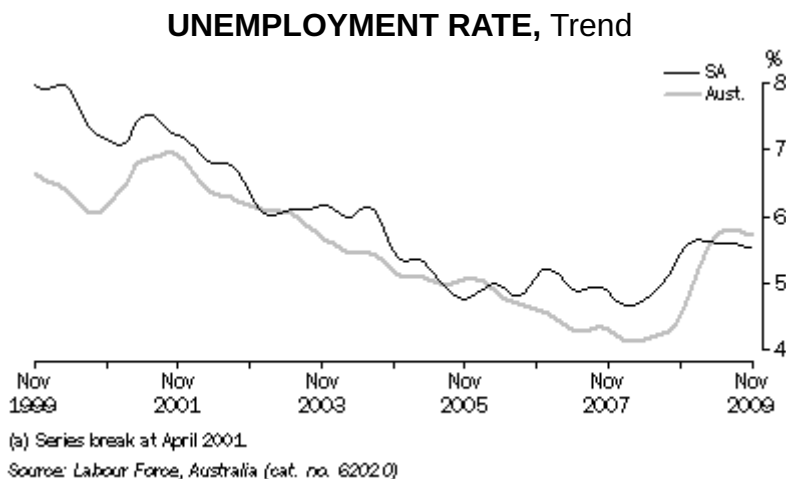
In trend terms, the total number of persons employed in South Australia has shown little change throughout most of 2009. A series of small consecutive increases over the last 3 months has seen the November estimate reach 794,600 which is 0.5% higher than the estimate for January 2009. The total number of persons employed in Australia in November 2009 was 10,844,400, an increase of 17,300 on the number employed in October 2009 (10,827,100).



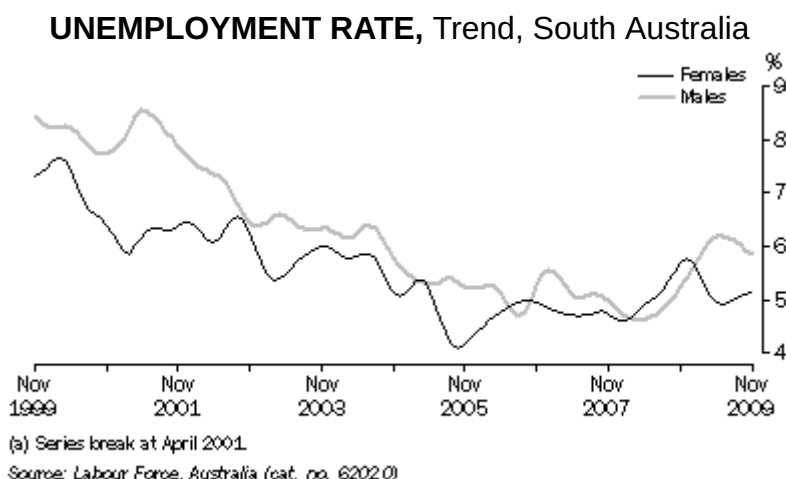
The number of males employed full-time in South Australia in November 2009 was 344,300 (in trend terms), a slight increase from the previous month (343,500). Looking at the composition of all male employees, those working full time accounted for 80.5% of the male workforce, down from 84.6% in November 2008. The number of females employed full-time in South Australia fell between October and November 2009, from 179,900 to 179,100. Full-time female employees accounted for 48.8% of the female workforce in November 2009, down from 49.7% in November of the previous year.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate unemployment rates for both South Australia and Australia fell marginally in November 2009 to 5.5% and 5.7% respectively. South Australia's rate has been lower than the national rate since April 2009.

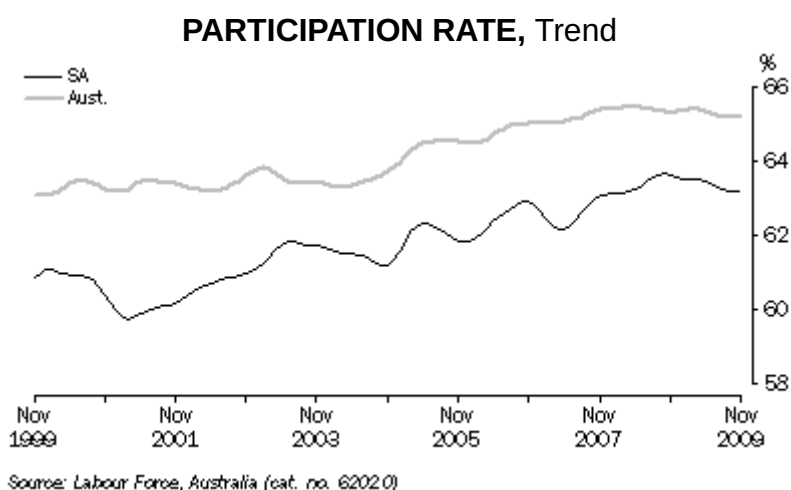


The trend unemployment rate for males in South Australia has been very similar to that for males in Australia since July 2009 and both were 5.9% in November 2009. Following a period of sharp decline between December 2008 and June 2009, where the estimate fell from 5.8% to 4.9%, the trend unemployment rate for South Australian females is on the increase with an estimate of 5.1% recorded in November 2009. The national unemployment rate for females (in trend terms) has risen from 4.8% in December 2008 to 5.6% in November 2009.



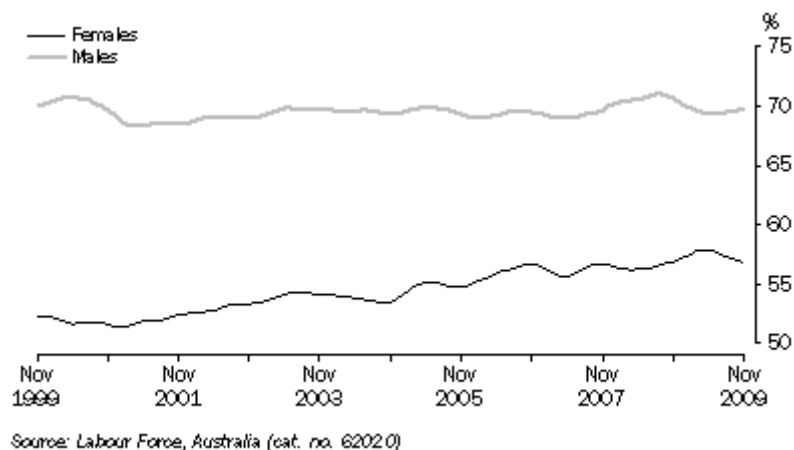
PARTICIPATION RATE

Following six months of decline from March 2009, the trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia has stabilised and was 63.2% in November 2009. Australia's trend participation rate has also steadied during the past two months and was 65.2% in November 2009.



In South Australia, the participation rate for males rose slightly (0.1%) to 69.8% in November 2009. The Australian participation rate for males remained at 72.1% for the fifth consecutive month. In contrast to the movement in the male series, the participation rate for South Australian females has fallen for the sixth consecutive month. From a peak of 57.9% in April and May 2009, the estimate has fallen to 56.9% in November. The Australian female participation rate remained steady at 58.5% in November 2009.

PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend, South Australia



Incomes



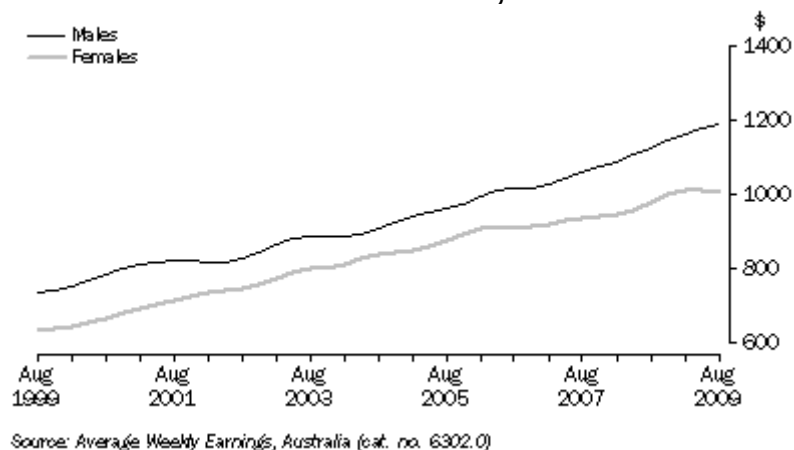
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 5.1% to \$1,126.10 in the 12 months to August 2009. Nationally, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings increased 5.4% (up to \$1,201.50).

In the 12 months to August 2009, average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia for males increased by 5.8% to \$1,192.30. Nationally, male average weekly full-time earnings increased 5.9% to \$1,284.10. Female average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia increased by 2.9% to \$1,010.10 in the 12 months to August 2009, much lower than the national increase of 4.5% to \$1,063.40.

FULL-TIME ORDINARY EARNINGS, South Australia: Trend



For information on the wage price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

State Accounts



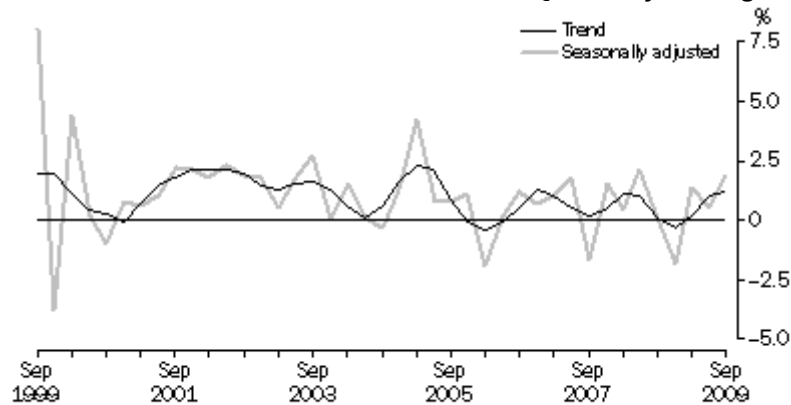
STATE ACCOUNTS

STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's September quarter 2009 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$20,453m; an increase of 1.2% from the June quarter 2009. Australia's Domestic Final Demand grew 0.4% to \$308,258m over this period.

The only states and territories recording decreases for the quarter were the Northern Territory (down 2.9%), Queensland (down 0.5%) and Tasmania (down 0.4%).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia

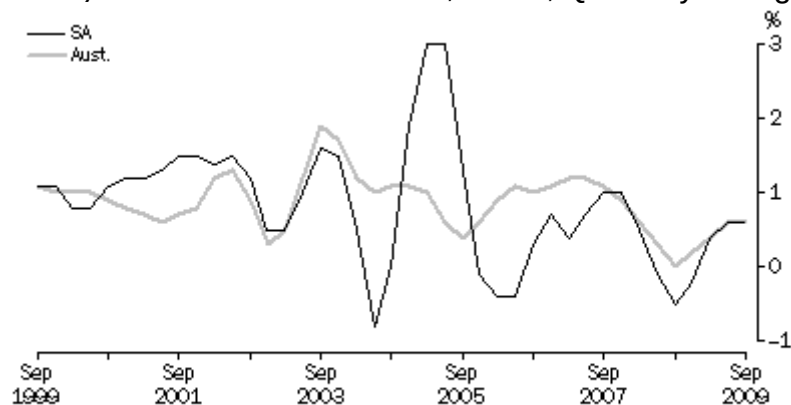


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's September quarter 2009 HFCE was \$11,824m (7.0% of the national total of \$168,082m). The value of HFCE for both South Australia and Australia increased by 0.6% between the June and September quarters 2009.

HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change

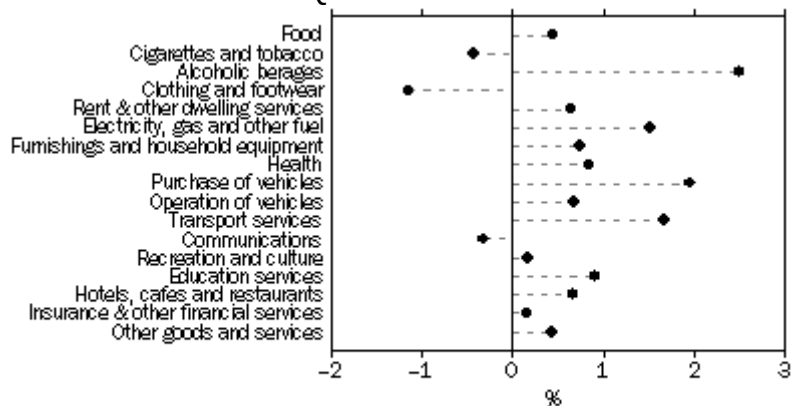


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

The main contributors to growth in HFCE in South Australia for the September quarter 2009 were Alcoholic beverages (up 2.5% from the June quarter 2009), Purchase of vehicles (up 1.9%), and Transport services (up 1.7%). Expenditure decreased on Clothing and footwear (down 1.1%), Cigarettes and tobacco (down 0.4%) and Communications (down 0.3%).

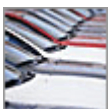
At the national level, expenditure increases were reported for almost all categories. The largest increases were for Food (up 1.1% from the June quarter 2009), Alcoholic beverages, Health and Purchase of vehicles (all up 1.0%). Similar to movements in South Australia for the September quarter 2009, the only categories recording a decrease in expenditure were Clothing and footwear (down 0.4%), Cigarettes and tobacco (down 0.3%) and Communications (down 0.2%).

HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia - September Quarter 2009



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Consumption

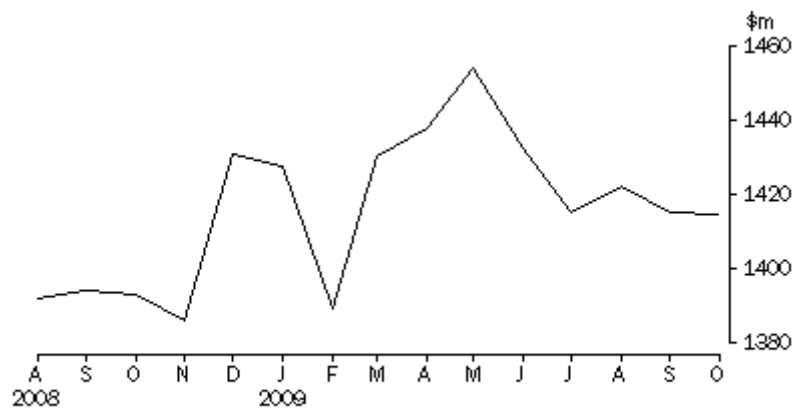


CONSUMPTION

RETAIL TRADE

In seasonally adjusted terms, retail turnover in South Australia has remained relatively stable over the last two months with a turnover of \$1,414.7m recorded in October 2009. Nationally, retail turnover rose slightly (0.3%) to \$19,750.7m in October 2009. South Australia's contribution to total retail turnover in Australia was 7.2%.

RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, South Australia



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing October 2009 with October 2008, the industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (in seasonally adjusted terms) in South Australia were Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing which rose 11.8% to \$91.4m; and Other retailing which rose 5.6% to \$211.6m.

Over the same period, Food retailing and Household goods retailing were the only industry groups to record a decline in South Australia, falling 0.9% and 0.1%, respectively.

RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, Change from October 2008 to October 2009, South Australia



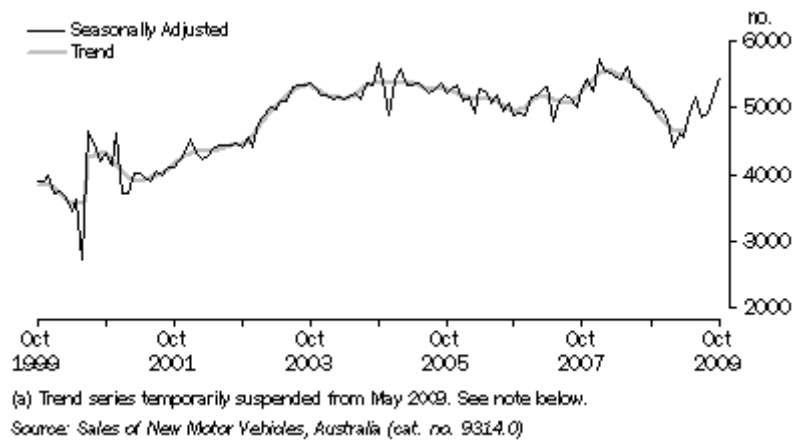
Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In October 2009, 3,200 new passenger vehicles and 5,475 new vehicles in total (in seasonally adjusted terms) were sold in South Australia.

In Australia, 46,892 new passenger vehicles and 81,122 new vehicles in total (in seasonally adjusted terms) were sold in October 2009.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia



Note: Suspension of Trend Estimates

Following the Federal Government Budget in May 2009, the eligibility period for the Small Business and General Business Tax Break was extended to December 2009. The rebate level was also increased for small businesses, allowing eligible businesses to claim an increased tax deduction on the purchase of new motor vehicles.

The trend series attempts to measure the underlying behaviour in new motor vehicle sales. In the short term, this measurement may be significantly affected by unusual influences in the original and seasonally adjusted data, like those observed in May and June 2009. If the trend estimates in the publication were to be calculated without fully accounting for this irregular event, they would be likely to provide a misleading view of the underlying trend in new motor vehicle sales activity.

The new motor vehicle sales trend series has therefore been suspended from May 2009. The trend series will be reintroduced when more certainty emerges in the underlying behaviour of new car sales.

Investment



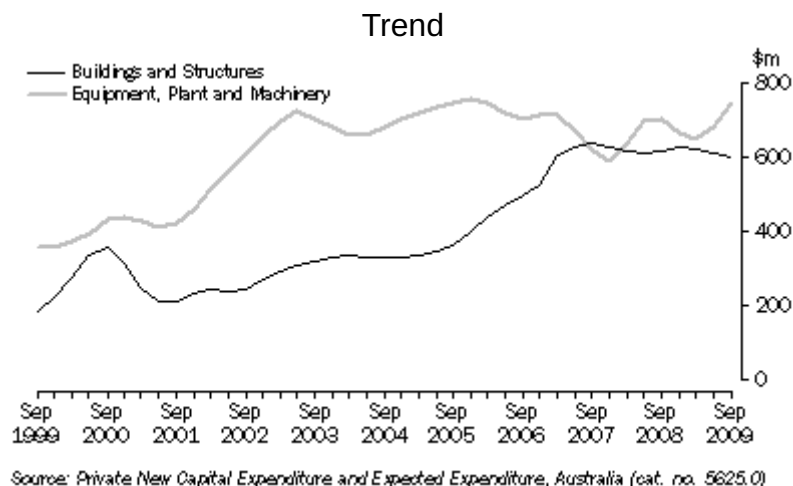
INVESTMENT

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the June and September quarters of 2009, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure rose by 4.4% to \$1,352m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery rose \$65m (9.6%) to \$750m, while expenditure on Buildings and structures fell \$8m (1.3%) to \$602m.

Over the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia fell \$526m (1.9%) to \$26,717m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery and Buildings and structures fell 1.1% and 2.6% respectively.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, South Australia - Chain volume measures:



Note: Use of new classification

Commencing with the release of data for September quarter 2009, the frame information and sample design for the Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure have been improved by incorporation of the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), (cat. no. 1292.0), replacing the 1993 ANZSIC, the inclusion of non-employing businesses which contribute significantly to economic activity and the integration of updated size variable information for each business on the frame.

These changes have resulted in statistical impacts on our previously published historic data series. This publication and other Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure outputs released on or after November 26, 2009, feature revised historic series which align past published estimates to the estimates including statistical changes introduced from this quarter. An information paper (cat. no. 5625.0.55.001) describing these changes in more detail is available at www.abs.gov.au.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

The value of South Australian mineral exploration expenditure (in original terms) was \$48.2m in the September quarter 2009; an increase of 15.4% over the previous quarter but still 49.4% below the peak recorded in the June quarter 2008 (\$95.2m). Australian expenditure on mineral exploration was \$557.4m in the September quarter 2009; an increase of 15.3% from the June quarter estimate (\$483.5m).

Exploration expenditure on Uranium (\$25.2m) accounted for more than half (52.3%) of all South Australian mineral exploration expenditure in the September quarter 2009. A further \$8.5m and \$8.3m were spent on exploration for Copper and Gold, respectively.

Expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia in the September quarter 2009 was \$27.1m, down 20.6% from the previous quarter. Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration also declined markedly (21.6%) falling from \$1,017.4m to \$797.7m over the same period.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0)

Construction



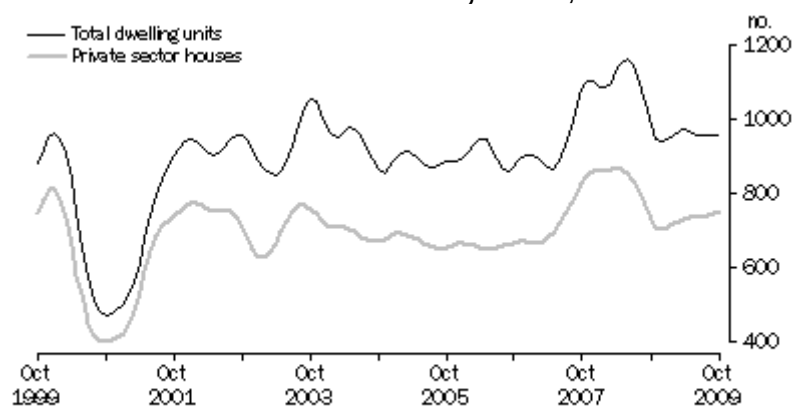
CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

In October 2009, there were 959 dwelling units approved in South Australia (in trend terms). Nationally, the total number of dwelling units approved (in trend terms) rose 2.3% to 12,867 continuing the upward movement that began in February 2009.

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia in October 2009 rose slightly to 754.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

In the year ended October 2009, the number of dwelling units approved in South Australia fell 16.3%. Decreases occurred across all statistical divisions with the Eyre Statistical Division recording the largest decrease (30.7%). This follows a 34.4% increase for this statistical division during the year ended October 2008.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, by Statistical Division, Original, South Australia

	Year ended October 2008		Year ended October 2009	
	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	9 329	20.5	8 023	-14.0
Outer Adelaide	1 757	8.8	1 481	-15.7
Yorke and Lower North	622	18.7	471	-24.3
Murray Lands	520	-21.8	415	-20.2
South East	549	46.4	397	-27.7
Eyre	336	34.4	233	-30.7
Northern	525	19.3	394	-25.0
South Australia	13 638	17.5	11 414	-16.3

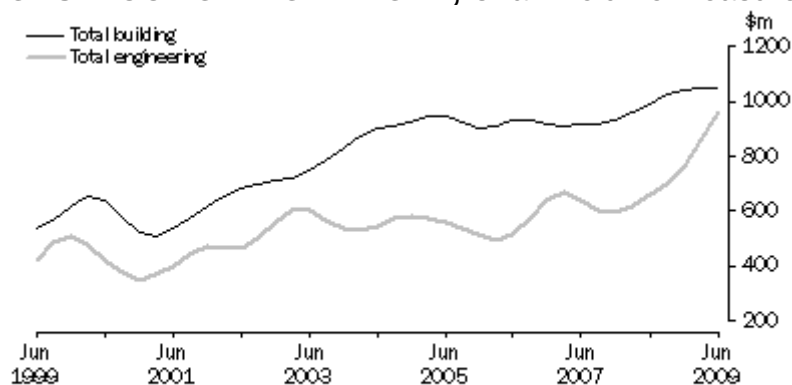
Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions \(PDF 2.44MB\)](#)

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the June quarter 2009, the total value of building work done (in trend terms) in South Australia rose slightly to \$1,050.7m, an increase of 0.4% from the March quarter 2009. The trend estimate for the value of engineering work done in the June quarter 2009 was \$964.8m, an increase of 11.8% from the March quarter (\$862.7m). This is the sixth consecutive increase in this series with the June quarter estimate 61.8% higher than the value recorded in the December quarter 2007.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Chain volume measures - SA: Trend



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0), Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)

Price Indexes



PRICE INDEXES

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Consumer price index

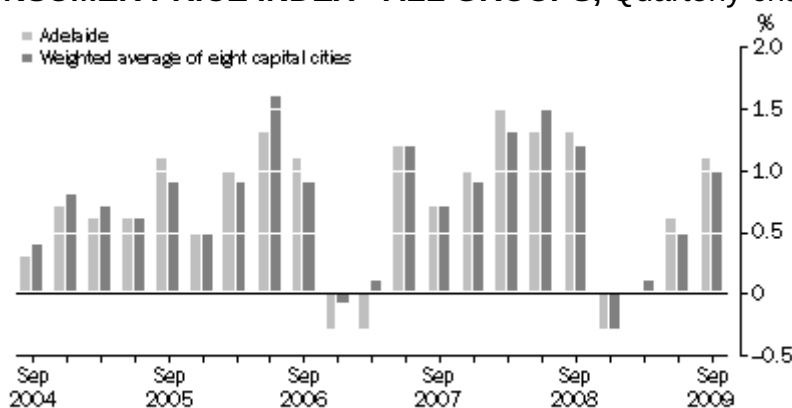
Wage price index

House price index

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

During the September quarter 2009 the all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide and for the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose by 1.1% and 1.0% respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Quarterly change

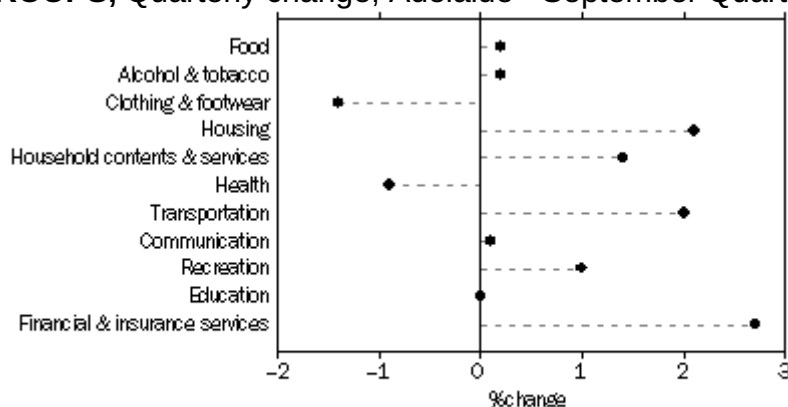


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Adelaide's CPI increased by 1.4% in the year ending September quarter 2009, compared with a 1.3% rise for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were in the areas of Finance and insurance services (2.7%), Housing (2.1%) and Transportation (2.0%). The only decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Clothing and footwear (-1.4%) and Health (-0.9%).

CPI GROUPS, Quarterly change, Adelaide - September Quarter 2009

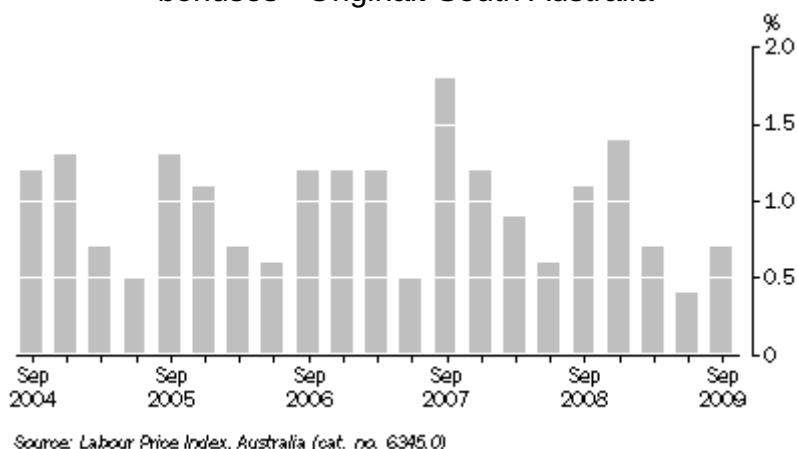


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 0.7% (in original terms) between the June and September quarters 2009. This was less than the national increase of 0.9% over the same period.

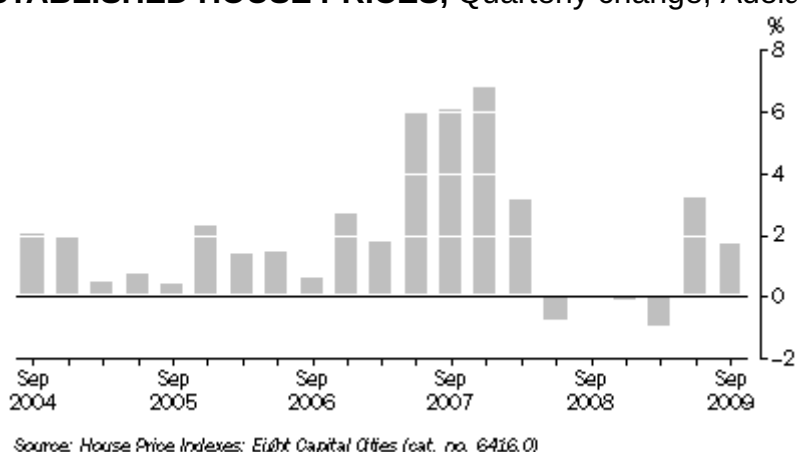
WAGE PRICE INDEX QUARTERLY CHANGES, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses - Original: South Australia



HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show that, for the second consecutive quarter, the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) has increased with the result for the September quarter 2009 1.7% higher than the previous quarter. Price rises were also recorded in all other capital cities between the June and September quarters 2009 resulting in an increase in the price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities of 4.2% over this period. Adelaide (1.7%) and Hobart (1.8%) were the capitals with the smallest increases whilst Melbourne (4.7%) recorded the largest increase.

ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES, Quarterly change, Adelaide



Over the year to the September quarter 2009, preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 3.7%, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased 6.2%. Darwin (12.3%) and Melbourne (8.4%) recorded the largest increases whilst Adelaide's increase of 3.7% was the lowest of all the capital cities.

Housing Finance

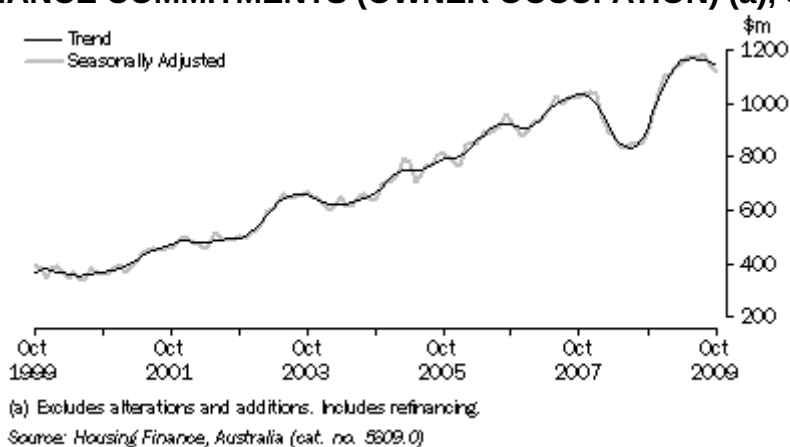


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia in October 2009 was \$1,145m, a decrease of 0.8% from the September 2009 estimate of \$1,154m and the fourth consecutive decrease since the peak of \$1,169m recorded in June 2009. Nationally, growth in the value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation has steadied, increasing 0.2% to \$17,128m in October 2009.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), South Australia



In October 2009, the average home loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia was \$213,500; substantially lower than the average home loan size for Australia (\$272,000).

In October 2009, the average loan commitment for first home buyers in South Australia was \$225,600, which was 7.4% higher than the average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$210,000). The average loan commitment of first home buyers is now 15.9% below the peak of March 2009 (\$268,300).

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia



For information on the house price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

International Merchandise Trade



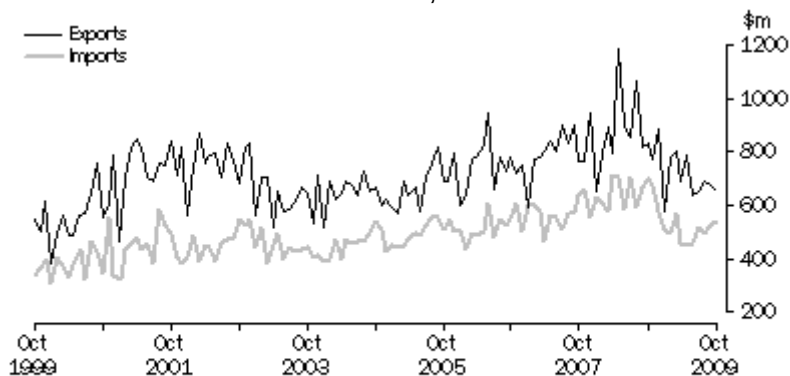
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

On a recorded trade basis, the value of South Australia's exports in October 2009 was \$655m; a decrease of 3.5% over September 2009 (\$680m) and 21.5% lower than the value recorded in October 2008 (\$834m). The value of Australian merchandise exports for October 2009 was \$15,567m; 35.5% lower than the peak recorded in the corresponding month of the previous year (\$24,149m).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports rose 2.4% to \$543m in October 2009. This is 22.5% lower than the value of imports recorded in October 2008 (\$701m). The value of Australian merchandise imports for October 2009 was \$17,959m, a 17.7% decrease from the peak in October of the previous year (\$21,812m).

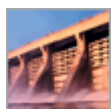
VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (a), on a recorded trade basis, South Australia



(a) Exports where the final stage of production or manufacture occurs in South Australia.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

Water



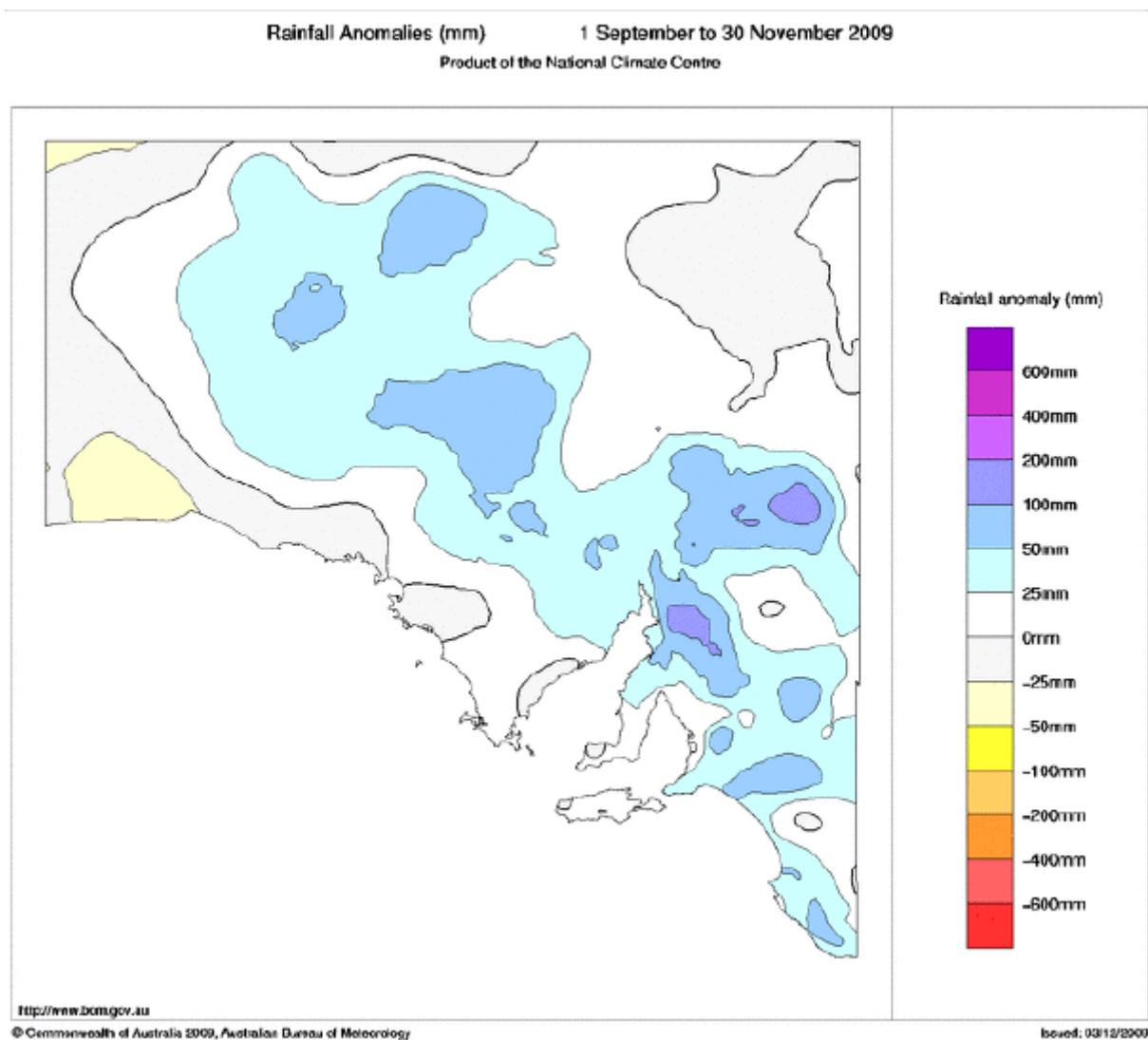
WATER

RAINFALL

According to the Bureau of Meteorology's Seasonal Climate Summary for South Australia, Spring 2009 was the wettest spring since 2005. When averaged across the South Australian agricultural areas as a whole, Spring 2009 has been the 25th driest since 1900.

Spring rainfall totals over South Australia were generally near average in the agricultural areas, tending above average across the pastoral areas. This was made up of generally above average rainfall in September, below average in October and generally well above average November rainfall after a dry first three weeks of the month.

Rainfall totals in the pastoral areas were very variable but generally ranging from 50 to 100mm. Erudina in the North East Pastoral district recorded 154.6mm as the highest reading in the pastoral districts. This was also the highest total spring rainfall recorded at this location since 1920. Totals in the agricultural areas were generally between 100 to 200mm, with totals widely exceeding 200mm about the Mount Lofty and Flinders Ranges, and several locations exceeding 300mm. Many of the western agricultural districts experienced totals in the 50 to 100mm range. Piccadilly in the Adelaide Hills recorded the highest rainfall total in the state this spring with 317.6mm.

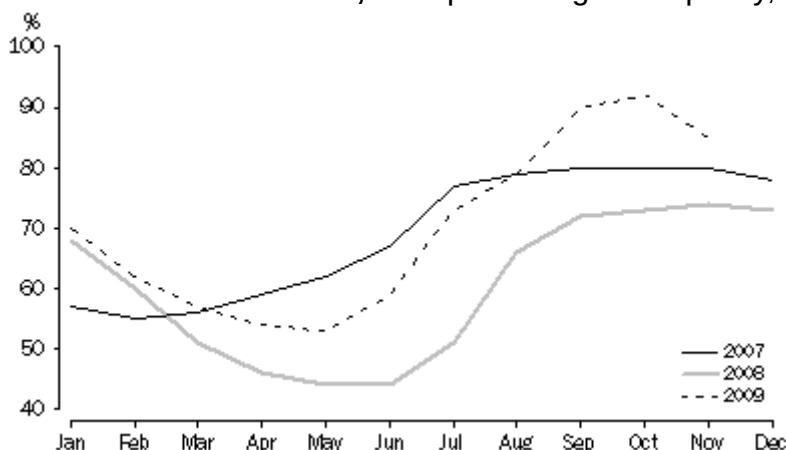


Source: 3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

RESERVOIR LEVELS

The Bureau of Meteorology reported that November 2009 was characterised by a very dry start (with record high temperatures) and was followed by above average rainfall across the Mount Lofty catchment areas. Reservoir storage levels fell to 85% of capacity as a result of increased consumption due to the extreme weather conditions. This is the first drop in capacity since May but is still well above storage capacities held at the same time in 2007 and 2008. Reservoir levels will be closely monitored during the next few months following the easing of Level 3 water restrictions and the introduction of simpler, more flexible watering times.

TOTAL RESERVOIR STORAGE, As a percentage of capacity, Adelaide



Source: [SA Water daily reservoir levels](#)

About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian population and economy. The publication is updated on a monthly basis, with most releases also featuring an article that provides a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

International students in South Australia (Feature Article)

FEATURE ARTICLE: INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

Transnational education is a growing phenomenon and in 2007 the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimated that there were more than 3 million tertiary students enrolled outside of their country of citizenship (OECD 2009). South Australia has become a popular destination for international students and they are making a significant economic contribution to the economy. In order to capitalise on these economic

benefits, South Australia has set itself the target of doubling its share of the total number of overseas students in Australia by 2014 (South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007).

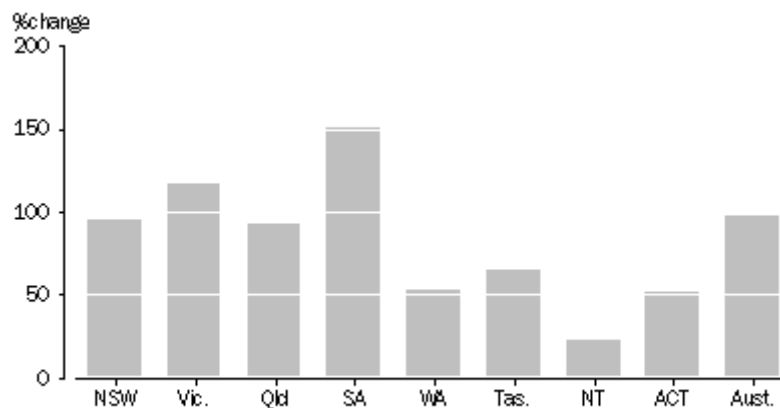
This article looks at the number of international student enrolments in South Australia and presents data on where the students come from. Data is also presented on education export income for South Australia followed by an analysis of the changes in international student enrolments across a range of education sectors. Comparisons are made with Australian estimates. Data for this article have been sourced from ABS International Trade in Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Calendar Year 2008 (cat. no. 5368.0.55.004) and Australian Education International statistics covering the calendar years 2002 to 2008 and year-to-date statistics for 2009.

NUMBER OF ENROLMENTS

Australian Education International (AEI) defines international students as full-fee paying students studying in Australia on a student visa. This definition does not include New Zealand citizens as they do not require a student visa to study in Australia. Enrolment data compiled by AEI counts actual course enrolments and should not be taken to represent the number of overseas students in Australia or the number of student visas issued. For example, a student enrolled in both the higher education and vocational sectors will have both enrolments counted.

The total number of international student enrolments in Australia rose from 274,887 in 2002 to 543,898 in 2008 representing an increase of 97.9% over the period. Over the same period, international student enrolments in South Australia more than doubled from 11,112 to 27,967 resulting in growth of 151.7%; the largest of any state or territory. The second largest percentage increase occurred in Victoria with 117.1% (87,192 enrolments) followed by New South Wales with 95.7% (105,324 enrolments).

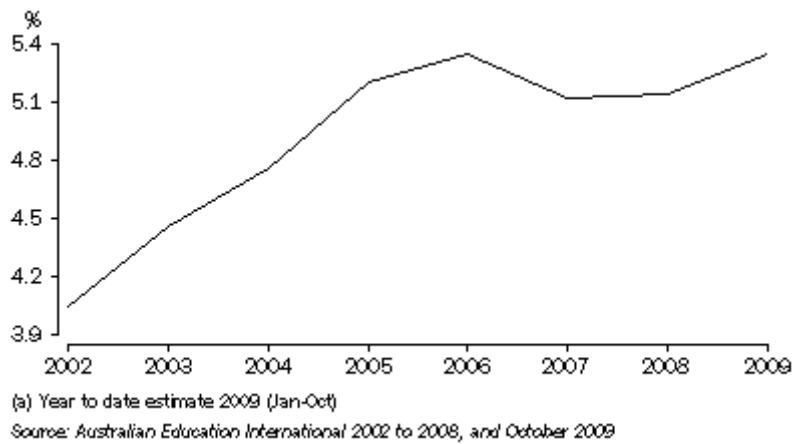
CHANGE IN INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLMENTS - 2002-2008



Source: Australian Education International, 2002 to 2008

As can be seen from the graph below, South Australia's share of international student enrolments in Australia increased markedly between 2002 and 2006 rising from 4.0% to 5.4%. Following a fall in market share in 2007 and minimal growth in 2008, year-to-date data from AEI for 2009 indicates the number of international student enrolments for this year (32,624 enrolments) has already exceeded the result for 2008 (27,967). As a result, South Australia's estimated share of international student enrolments in Australia for 2009 is about 5.3%.

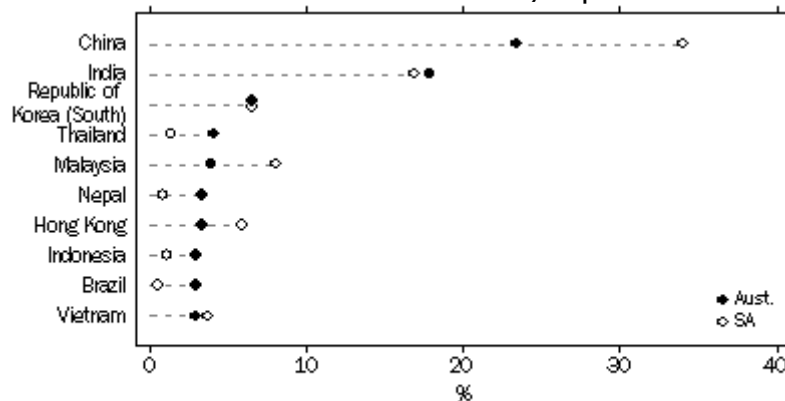
PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLMENTS (a), South Australia



WHERE DO THE STUDENTS COME FROM?

Asia is Australia's largest source of international students with almost one quarter (23.4%) of 2008 enrolments attributable to students from China and 17.4% to students from India. In South Australia enrolments by students from China and India represented 34.4% and 16.9% of total enrolments respectively (AEI 2008).

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLMENTS, Top 10 Nationalities - 2008

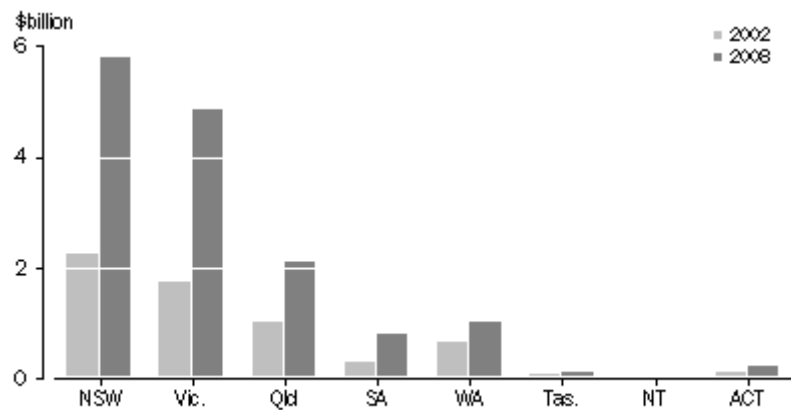


Source: Australian Education International, 2002 to 2008

EDUCATION EXPORT INCOME

Education services are currently the nation's third and South Australia's fourth largest export (AEI 2008). In 2008 the export of education services contributed \$15 billion to the Australian economy; more than double (144.7%) the estimate reported in 2002 (\$6.1 billion). It should be noted that this estimate includes income generated by students from New Zealand although students from New Zealand are not included in the enrolment numbers. In 2008 the contribution made to education export income by students from New Zealand was \$119m. Over the same period, export income generated by the provision of education services in South Australia grew from \$294 million to \$805 million (an increase of 173.8%) with the latter representing 5.4% of export income from all onshore international students in 2008. Victoria (180.1%) was the only state or territory to record a greater percentage increase in education export income than South Australia over the period 2002-2008.

EDUCATION EXPORT INCOME - 2002 and 2008



Source: ABS, International Trade in Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category

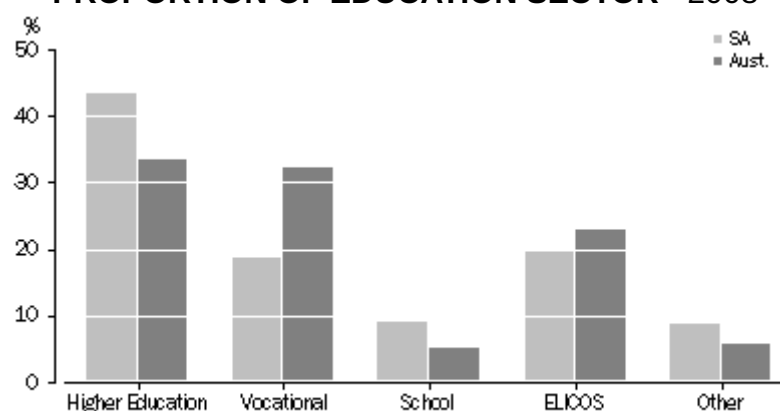
EDUCATION SECTOR

Australian Education International classifies international students into five sectors. These are:

- Higher Education- undergraduate and postgraduate university students
- Vocational - Technical and Further Education (TAFE) and related institute students
- School - kindergarten, primary, secondary (junior and senior) students
- English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students (ELICOS) - English language intensive students.
- Other - courses outside the above categories, e.g. foundation courses, non-award and enabling courses.

In 2008 Higher Education comprised the largest sector of education for international student enrolments in Australia with 182,770 enrolments (33.6%) followed by Vocational Education with 175,461 enrolments (32.3%) and ELICOS 125,727 enrolments (23.1%). By comparison, Higher Education courses attracted a greater proportion of enrolments in South Australia with 43.5% of the state's 27,967 international student enrolments occurring in this sector. ELICOS and Vocational study attracted 19.9% (5,568 enrolments) and 18.6% (5,209 enrolments) respectively.

PROPORTION OF EDUCATION SECTOR - 2008

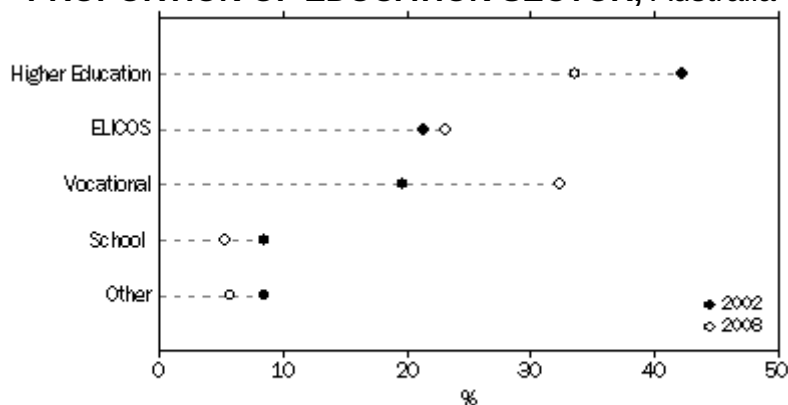


Source: Australian Education International, 2002 to 2008

CHANGES IN EDUCATION SECTOR

Nationally, between 2002 and 2008 Vocational Education recorded the largest change in international student enrolments of any education sector increasing from 53,923 to 175,461. As a result of this increase, the proportion of enrolments in the Vocational Education sector rose from 19.6% in 2002 to 32.3% in 2008. Higher education enrolments rose from 115,893 to 182,770. Despite this increase, the proportion of all enrolments attributable to this sector fell from 42.2% in 2002 to 33.6% in 2008. The number of enrolments in the ELICOS courses more than doubled over this period (58,456 to 125,727); however, the sector's share of all enrolments rose slightly from 21.3% to 23.1%.

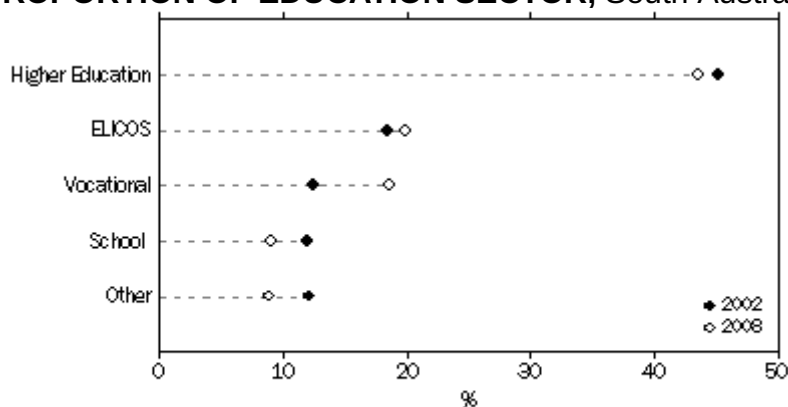
PROPORTION OF EDUCATION SECTOR, Australia



Source: Australian Education International, 2002 to 2008

In South Australia the Vocational Education sector also recorded the largest change in international student enrolments between 2002 and 2008, rising from 1,381 to 5,209 (12.4% to 18.6%). ELICOS increased its share from 2,048 to 5,209 enrolments (18.4% to 19.9%). Vocational Education and ELICOS were the only sectors of education to increase their share of the international student enrolments. Despite its share slightly falling from 45.2% to 43.5% over the 2002 to 2008 period, the Higher Education sector remains the dominant education sector in South Australia.

PROPORTION OF EDUCATION SECTOR, South Australia



Source: Australian Education International, 2002 to 2008

SUMMARY

The number of international student enrolments has greatly increased in South Australia and Australia in recent years. In South Australia international student enrolments have more

than doubled over the 2002 to 2008 period, making it the largest proportional increase of any state or territory. South Australia's share of international student enrolments in Australia was 5.3% in 2009. The South Australian Government is aiming to increase this share to 9% by 2014 (South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007). Higher Education was the largest sector of education for international students studying in South Australia in 2008, although there has been a significant growth in the Vocational Education and ELICOS sectors.

The growth in the number of international students studying in South Australia has led to an increase in education export income. Over the period 2002 to 2008, education export income more than doubled for South Australia and Australia.

REFERENCES

ABS 2008 International Trade in Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Calendar Year 2008 (cat no. 5368.055.004)

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